# SIX LESSONS

IN

# POULTRY KEEPING

FOR

## POULTRY CLUB MEMBERS

ALLEN G. OLIVER

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND
N. C. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATING

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# SIX LESSONS IN POULTRY KEEPING

ALLEN G. OLIVER, *Extension Poultry Specialist*

## LESSON I—BROOD COOP AND EQUIPMENT

**Q. How should a hen and brood be cared for?**

A. The hen should be placed in a good weatherproof coop, one tha will keep the chicks off the damp ground, as more chicks are lost b bowel trouble caused by dampness than in any other way. The coo should be of good size, about 2½ feet square, 2 feet high in front, an 1½ feet at the back to give a good pitch to the roof. The sides an back should be of plank, with no large cracks or knot-holes. The fron should be of slats 2 inches apart, leaving about 8 inches at one side fo the door. The floor of the coop should be made on battens and shoul be removable, so that it may be easily cleaned.

A wire or slat run should be made to attach to the coop in whic the hen can get exercise while confined and which also serves as a pr tection to the chicks from other fowls. At the end of the run farthe from the coop a partition is put across, making a place two feet wid where the chicks can be fed away from the hen. In this section is kep the dry mash for the chicks, so that the hen cannot get to it. For th dry mash a low flat tray should be made. This can be a piece of plan 4 inches wide and 18 inches long, with strips nailed around the edge an projecting about an inch above the board. Cut a piece of poultry ne ting to fit loosely inside of the strips. This is to place on top of th mash that the chicks may eat the mash between the wires but cann scratch it out of the tray. A shelter of some kind should be placed ov the tray to keep the mash from getting wet when it rains.

**Q. What is the best way to give the drinking-water and milk**

A. Chicks should not be allowed to get wet; therefore no ope vessel should be used. A good home-made drinking fountain can b constructed by taking a small lard or molasses container without a to Then get a lid of a container at least two inches larger and one inc deep. Punch a small hole on the side of the container a half-inch fro the edge of the open end. Fill this with water, place the lid on to invert quickly and put it on a level place. The water will flow out the hole in the can and around the space between the can and lid, bu will not overflow. The chicks drink from the space between the ca and edge of the lid, but cannot get wet.

Sour milk or buttermilk is given in the same way, but should not b placed in a tin vessel. Use a glass preserve jar and a china or galvan ized bottom. A small flat wooden tray or vessel should be supplied t hold grit for the chicks, and should be kept filled at all times.

## LESSON II—SETTING THE EGGS

**Q. What is the best way to start poultry raising?**

A. Start first with purebred eggs for hatching or purebred baby cks?

**Q. Why purebred?**

A. Because purebred fowls are uniform in size, color, and weight. ey furnish uniformly colored eggs, which sell more readily and com- nd a better price. The chicks hatched are all of one size and develop re rapidly and evenly than mongrels, and are therefore ready for rket earlier and when grown will produce more eggs.

In starting with eggs, a quiet brood hen should be selected, and best ults will be obtained by setting the hen where she cannot be dis- bed in any way. This is done by making a weather-proof coop of venient size with boarded sides and back and slatted front. The op should have a removable floor that fits on the inside of the coop. the coop place a frame made of boards 5 inches high and 12 inches uare, without bottom. This is for the nest. Place the nest material this frame. This can be hay, straw, or any soft material. (Never e cotton-seed or cotton-seed hulls, as they contain too much oil and liable to grease the shells of the eggs.) Place 13 eggs in the nest the hen is small or 15 if she is of good size. Never place more eggs der a hen than will be covered, or a poor hatch will be the result.

Get the broody hen late in the evening and, after dusting her well th a good lice powder, place her on the nest. Then darken the coop placing a bag over the front for the first day or two, until she has come accustomed to the change. Attached to the coop should be a n or yard. Corn and water are placed in this yard, and the hen ould be made to get off the nest each day to feed and water. In the rd the earth is dug up in one corner that the hen may take a dust th if she wishes.

## LESSON III—FIRST CARE FOR BABY CHICKS

**Q. What is the first thing to do after chicks are hatched and ied off well?**

A. Give them coarse sand or fine oyster shell for grit and sour milk drink, or water with the chill off. The milk is best at first. Take e chill off of all water they drink for the first ten days.

**Q. Why is this done?**

A. The grit is given to help to digest the yolk of the eggs which the ick has taken into the body shortly before hatching. The acid in ur milk acts as a bowel corrective and prevents diarrhea.

**Q. How soon are the chicks fed and what should be the feed?**

A. Chicks should not be fed under forty-eight hours. This is to give em time to digest the yolk. The first feed should be raw rolled oats

or baked cornbread. They should be fed five times a day, a little at time, only what they will clean up at each feed in from ten to fifte minutes. After the first three days add a little finely cracked corn the oats.

**Q. What is dry mash and when do you commence feeding it When do you commence green feed?**

A. When one week old commence feeding dry mash, composed of t following as near as possible: 1 part wheat shorts, 1 part wheat bra 1 part corn meal, 1 part oatmeal, ½ part meat scrap or fish meal. I however, you have sour milk or clabber, give them this to drink dai and cut down the meat meal or fish meal to 1-5 part. The mash always fed dry and the milk is given in glass or wooden vessels. Nev use tin, as the acid in the milk on tin forms a poison. The dry mas should be before them all the time. Cut down the grain feed to mornin and night only.

At the same time commence feeding green food. Cut up some clove green oats, or grass, and when they get accustomed to green feed an are still confined to a small space, dig up a nice green sod and give t them and they will gather it themselves. The best green food is clove then tender green oats, rye or grass. Remember, growing chicks mus have coarse sand or finely ground oyster shell for grit at all times. The should be allowed to take plenty of exercise. If possible, it is an exce lent plan to put the grain fed morning and nights in light litter, suc as chaff, finely cut straw, or pine straw, and make them scratch for it.

**Q. What would you feed after they are weaned?**

A. Equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, and oats. Keep them exer cising by feeding this in litter morning and night. Plenty of gree feed and the mash where they can get it at all times is necessary.

**Q. Why is the hen kept confined to the coop?**

A. To keep the chicks from wandering too far and overtaxing thei strength. While the hen is confined to the coop and run, the chick will get enough exercise but never go out of sight of the hen. Thus if a shower comes suddenly or anything frightens them, they alway know where to find her and will run to her for protection. Many per sons never let the hen at large until she weans the chicks, which sh will do in a much shorter time than if allowed free range. More chick will be raised in this way.

**Q. Why should the coops and runs be cleaned frequently?**

A. To keep hen and chicks healthy and thriving. Dust the hen fo lice every ten days while chicks are with her. After they are weane they will dust themselves. Clean the coop once a week and disinfec it once a month.

## LESSON IV—GROWING AND CULLING CHICKS

To get good results chicks should be hatched early and kept growing. growing them for breeding stock, all males and unthrifty or slow owing pullets should be marketed when of a proper size—from 1½ 1¾ pounds. After the hatching season is over the males should be ken from the flock, as they are not required for egg production, but ly for fertilizing the eggs, and that is not needed when the hatching ason is over. The fowls will lay as well without the males, and the gs laid being infertile will keep much better, as there is no germ to oil the egg as warm weather comes on.

## LESSON V—CULLING THE POOR LAYERS

As the chicks grow larger the cracked grain feed should be coarser size and consist of equal parts of wheat, hulled oats, and cracked rn. The mash can be selected from any of those mentioned in Farm- s' Bulletin No. 287, U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to w easily you can obtain the ingredients in your locality and the ice of same.

The best time to cull the flock is when the season advances and egg oduction is falling off, usually from August 15th to September 15th, r then it is easier to tell which ones have been good layers and which ve been poor layers. To do this, follow the instructions in Farmers' lletin No. 1112, U. S. Department of Agriculture, so as to be pre- red to keep only good layers for winter egg production.

## LESSON VI—POULTRY HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

All poultry houses should have fresh air without drafts, and with yness, sunlight, and space enough to keep the fowls comfortable. ouses in the Southern States can be built more openly, and therefore less cost, than those in the Northern States. The location should ve good water and air drainage, so that the floor and yards will be y. A sandy or gravel soil is better than a heavy clay loam, as the ainage is more perfect. A soil that will grow good grass is well apted for the purpose.

Whenever possible a south or southeast front should be selected. The ar and side walls should be perfectly tight and one-half of the front ould be open and covered with wire. For information on this sub- t, see Farmers' Bulletin No. 574, U. S. Department of Agriculture, ashington, D. C., also blue-prints and models from the Animal Indus- y Division, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

# TEST ON POULTRY MANAGEMENT

## To Be Given First-Year Poultry Club Members by Agent

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INTRODUCTION.—What is the best way to start in the poultry busines? Hatching eggs by hens; it gives experience.

DISCUSSION.—Name the four leading classes of poultry: America Asiatic, Mediterranean, and English.

(a) Name three breeds of each of the four classes: Barred Roc White Wyandotte, Single-Comb Rhode Island Red; Light Brahm Langshan, Cochin; Single-Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Sing Comb Ancona; Orpington, Cornish, Sussex.

(b) Which, in your opinion, is the best breed for the farm, and wh American; medium size, good layers.

HOUSING.—(a) What are the two systems used? Colony on far unit system for large plants.

(b) Which is the best system for the farm? Why? Colony; becau of free range.

(c) Where and how should the house be located? Conveniently ne shade and facing south.

(d) When should yards be used? Hatching season, because we a able to select the best birds to breed from.

FEEDING.—(a) How soon would you feed little chicks after they a hatched? Forty-eight hours. Why? To give time for the digestion the yolk. What should you feed them? Raw rolled oats or thorough baked cornbread. Never feed sloppy food.

(b) What would you feed them after they are weaned? Equal par of cracked corn, wheat, and oats.

(c) How would you feed hens while they are molting? In additi to other foods, they should have plenty of animal protein.

(d) What would you feed them when they are ready to lay? good mash composed of ground grains with meat scrap or buttermilk

MANAGEMENT.—(a) Explain why the mother hen should be kept u in a coop while the chicks are real small. To keep the chicks fro getting wet and overtaxing their strength.

(b) Tell how and why the brood coops and houses should be clean often. Clean once a week and spray once a month. Whitewash on each season.

MARKETING.—(a) Tell how eggs should be marketed to get the hig est prices. Graded to size, color, and cleanliness, and sold when fresh

(b) What is an infertile egg? Tell how it is produced. An infe tile egg has no germ in it from the male. It is produced by taking t males from the hens.

(c) Does the infertile egg keep longer than the fertile egg? Yes.

CONCLUSION.—Why should girls and boys join and be active members Poultry Clubs? Because it is a good lesson in natural history, and a oney-maker.

NOTICE.—Write your name, address, and age on a slip of paper and attach to test.

NOTE.—Read all poultry bulletins while doing the work that you may be- me familiar with the subject. They are free.

[COMPOSITION OUTLINE]

## "MY EXPERIENCES WITH POULTRY"

(To be written by Second-Year Poultry Club Members)

SUBJECT.—"My Experiences with Poultry." Composition on subjects low.

INTRODUCTION.—"How I started in the poultry business."

DISCUSSION.—"The breed which I selected and why I selected it." ell how and where the eggs were set, and how you managed and fed e sitting hen during the period of incubation. Tell how the chicks ere managed and fed during the brooding period.

HOUSING.—If you have built a house, tell about the kind, where it is cated, with reference to the direction which it faces, and the cost and me required to build it, if possible. In case an old poultry house was modeled for your chicks, describe the alterations you have made. In ther instance, give a little drawing of the house, showing the floor an and front view.

FEEDING.—Give a general discussion of the way you feed and the ains the chickens have been fed since they were weaned. Tell how ten you give the chickens water.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.—Tell how often you clean the house, and y other thing which may be of interest concerning the methods which u use.

CONCLUSION.—Give an account of how the poultry-club work has ben- ited you. State what benefit, if any, you have received from the poul- y-club work, and tell why the boys and girls of your State should join e poultry clubs.

NOTICE.—Write your name, address, and age on a slip of paper and attach to the composition.

[COMPOSITION OUTLINE]

## MARKETING AND EXHIBITING POULTRY AND EGGS"

(To be written by Third-Year Poultry Club Members.)

SUBJECT "A."—How I marketed my poultry products.

INTRODUCTION.—What the markets should require in order to grade egg as a first.

INFERTILE EGGS FOR MARKET.—Give a general discussion of inferti eggs.

GATHERING EGGS.—Tell about the attention you give to your he nests. How often do you gather eggs in summer and in winter? Ho and where do you store your eggs?

GRADING AND PACKING EGGS.—Tell how many grades of eggs you g from your flock and how you grade them. Tell how you pack them f shipment. Why eggs for market should not be washed.

MARKETING EGGS.—Tell how and where you sold your eggs, how yo found a customer, and how often you market them. Give the large and smallest price per dozen that you received for eggs for table use.

MARKETING LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY.—Give a general discussio of the manner in which you marketed your surplus cockerels and o hens, and tell of the results obtained.

SUBJECT "B."—Exhibiting poultry. Tell what you think of the a vantages of exhibiting poultry and eggs, and give a history of yo experience as an exhibitor at the poultry shows. Tell what the poultr shows taught you.

NOTICE.—Write your name, address, and age on a slip of paper and attac it to the composition.

[COMPOSITION OUTLINE]

## "HISTORY OF MY POULTRY CLUB WORK"

(To be written by Fourth-Year Poultry Club Members.)

INTRODUCTION.—Tell how you joined the poultry club and the obje of the poultry club work.

HISTORY.—(a) Tell what breed of bird you selected and why yo selected this breed. Tell how many eggs you set and give an outline o your first year's work.

(b) Tell what improvements you made in the handling of poultry a home after you joined the poultry club, and what results you obtaine (housing, feeding, etc.), and how the home poultry flock has bee improved.

(c) Tell what problems you came in contact with and how you me them.

(d) Tell what the poultry club has done for you in interest, instruc tion, and money value.

(e) Give an account of any interesting experiences you may have ha in your poultry club work, such as trips, fairs, etc.

NOTE.—Use drawings and photographs if possible to illustrate this comp sition.

NOTICE.—Write your name, address, and age on a slip of paper and attac it to the composition.

OFFICE OF SWINE EXTENSION
ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION
STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

## Approximate Time, Variety, and Amount of Feed Required to Carry Pigs from Different Weights to Ideal Market Size and Finish

Count the number of weeks from now to April 1st or September 1st; find that number or the next highest in the left-hand column under weight corresponding with that of your pigs and follow the line through to the right.

"Oily" hogs weighing 100 pouuds and upward will not finish 100 per cent "hard" at the weights shown on the right.

| Number of Weeks | Feed Required | | | | | Approximate Gain During Period | Approximate Final Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fish Meal or Tankage | Corn Meal | Wheat Shorts | Corn | Total | | |
| **FOR 35-POUND PIGS** | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 23 lbs. | 49 lbs. | 33 lbs. | 105 lbs. | 210 lbs. | 65 lbs. | 100 lbs. |
| 13 | 31 lbs. | 81 lbs. | 41 lbs. | 153 lbs. | 306 lbs. | 95 lbs. | 130 lbs. |
| 15 | 37 lbs. | 107 lbs. | 48 lbs. | 192 lbs. | 384 lbs. | 115 lbs. | 150 lbs. |
| 17 | 43 lbs. | 143 lbs. | 50 lbs. | 236 lbs. | 472 lbs. | 137 lbs. | 172 lbs. |
| 19 | 50 lbs. | 185 lbs. | 50 lbs. | 285 lbs. | 570 lbs. | 160 lbs. | 195 lbs. |
| **FOR 50-POUND PIGS** | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 25 lbs. | 75 lbs. | 30 lbs. | 130 lbs. | 260 lbs. | 80 lbs. | 130 lbs. |
| 12 | 30 lbs. | 100 lbs. | 40 lbs. | 170 lbs. | 340 lbs. | 100 lbs. | 150 lbs. |
| 14 | 36 lbs. | 136 lbs. | 40 lbs. | 212 lbs. | 424 lbs. | 122 lbs. | 172 lbs. |
| 16 | 43 lbs. | 180 lbs. | 40 lbs. | 263 lbs. | 526 lbs. | 145 lbs. | 195 lbs. |
| **FOR 75-POUND PIGS** | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 30 lbs. | 120 lbs. | 20 lbs. | 170 lbs. | 340 lbs. | 100 lbs. | 175 lbs. |
| 12 | 35 lbs. | 160 lbs. | 22 lbs. | 220 lbs. | 440 lbs. | 120 lbs. | 195 lbs. |
| **FOR 100-POUND PIGS** | | | | | | | |
| 9-10 | 30 lbs. | 135 lbs. | 15 lbs. | 180 lbs. | 360 lbs. | 95 lbs. | 195 lbs. |
| **FOR 125-POUND PIGS** | | | | | | | |
| 7-8 | 25 lbs. | 115 lbs. | 10 lbs. | 150 lbs. | 300 lbs. | 75 lbs. | 200 lbs. |
| **FOR 150-POUND PIGS** | | | | | | | |
| 4-5 | 15 lbs. | 75 lbs. | 0 lbs. | 90 lbs. | 180 lbs. | 45 lbs. | 195 lbs. |

### BALANCING THE RATION

To obtain the above results, feeds must be balanced to meet the requirements of the animal *according to its age and weight as shown on the opposite side of this circular.* This is done by mixing the feeds specified in the first three columns and feeding an amount of corn equal to their combined dry weight.

To Sell When Prices are Best—Sows should be bred during the last 15 days of April and October.

When to Sell—Sell hogs about April 1st and September 1st.

*Never mix all feeds in a self-feeder.* Keep corn and supplements in separate compartments. Keep pure water and minerals before them.

(*Balanced Ration on Opposite Side*)

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service of the State College and U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating. I. O. Schaub, Director, Raleigh. Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 20, 1914.

Compounded to carry ten 35-pound 8-weeks old pigs 5 weeks

### SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 1

**Mix Thoroughly—Dry**

| | Parts | Pounds | | Price | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fish meal or tankage | 1 | 100 | | $0.03 | $ 3.00 |
| Corn meal | 1 | 100 | | .02 | 2.00 |
| Red dog or wheat shorts | 2 | 200 | | .02 | 4.00 |
| Total, slop mixture No. 1 | 4 | 400 | | | $ 9.00 |
| Shelled Corn (fed separately) | 4 | 400 | (7.2 bu. @ $1.00) | | 7.20 |
| Total fed for five weeks | 8 | 800 | | | $16.20 |

FEEDING SCHEDULE

| | 1st Week | 2d Week | 3d Week | 4th Week | 5th Week | Total Estimated Gain and Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weight | 350 lbs. | 387 lbs. | 430 lbs. | 479 lbs. | 535 lbs. | 600 lbs. |
| Estimated gain | 37 lbs. | 43 lbs. | 49 lbs. | 56 lbs. | 65 lbs. | 250 lbs. |
| Slop mixture—Morning | 4.5 lbs. | 5.0 lbs. | 5.5 lbs. | 6.0 lbs. | 6.5 lbs. | ..... |
| Slop mixture—Night | 4.5 lbs. | 5.0 lbs. | 5.5 lbs. | 6.0 lbs. | 6.5 lbs. | ..... |
| Corn, shelled—Morning | 4.5 lbs. | 5.0 lbs. | 5.5 lbs. | 6.0 lbs. | 6.5 lbs. | ..... |
| Corn, shelled—Night | 4.5 lbs. | 5.0 lbs. | 5.5 lbs. | 6.0 lbs. | 6.5 lbs. | ..... |
| Feed for week | 133 lbs. | 147 lbs. | 161 lbs. | 175 lbs. | 184 lbs. | 800 lbs |

**Explanation**—Find the column in which the **average** weight of hogs is nearest the same as yours. **Multiply** the amount of feed shown below by the number of hogs you are going to feed, point off two places, and feed accordingly.

Feed consumed per 100 pounds gain, 320 pounds.
Cost of feed per 100 pounds gain, $6.48.
Average daily gain per pig, 0.71 pounds.

**Slop**—Mix as **thick** as convenient to stir.

**Water**—Pure and supply constant.

**Sleeping Quarters—Dry**, but free from **dust.**

**Minerals**—Hardwood ashes, salt, and flowers of sulphur constantly accessible, in a dry place—not necessarily mixed.

Castrate and vaccinate before weaning, a week apart.

## FOR 60-POUND SHOATS

Compounded to carry ten 60-pound shoats 5 weeks

### SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 2

**Mix Thoroughly—Dry**

| | Parts | Pounds | | Price | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fish meal or tankage | 1 | 130 | | $0.03 | $ 3.90 |
| Corn meal | 3 | 390 | | .02 | 7.80 |
| Red dog or wheat shorts | 1 | 130 | | .02 | 2.60 |
| Total, slop mixture No. 2 | 5 | 650 | | | $14.30 |
| Shelled corn (fed separately) | 5 | 650 | (11.6 bu. @ $1.00) | | 11.60 |
| Total feed for five weeks | 10 | 1300 | | | $25.90 |

FEEDING SCHEDULE

| | 6th Week | 7th Week | 8th Week | 9th Week | 10th Week | Total Estimated Gain and Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weight | 600 lbs. | 670 lbs. | 745 lbs. | 825 lbs. | 910 lbs. | 1000 lbs. |
| Estimated gain | 70 lbs. | 75 lbs. | 80 lbs. | 85 lbs. | 90 lbs. | 400 lbs. |
| Slop mixture—Morning | 7.5 lbs. | 8.5 lbs. | 9.0 lbs. | 9.5 lbs. | 10.0 lbs. | ..... |
| Slop mixture—Night | 7.5 lbs. | 8.5 lbs. | 9.0 lbs. | 9.5 lbs. | 10.0 lbs. | ..... |
| Corn, shelled—Morning | 7.5 lbs. | 8.5 lbs. | 9.0 lbs. | 9.5 lbs. | 10.0 lbs. | ..... |
| Corn, shelled—Night | 7.5 lbs. | 8.5 lbs. | 9.0 lbs. | 9.5 lbs. | 10.0 lbs. | ..... |
| If ear corn | 9.5 lbs. | 11.0 lbs. | 11.5 lbs. | 12.0 lbs. | 12.5 lbs. | ..... |
| Feed for week | 224 lbs. | 245 lbs. | 259 lbs. | 273 lbs. | 287 lbs. | 1288 lbs. |

Feed consumed per 100 pounds gain, 322 pounds.
Cost of feed per 100 pounds gain, $6.48.
Average daily gain per pig, 1.14 pounds.

**Lice**—Eradicate through the use of crude oil.

**Worms**—Withhold all feed for 18 hours; dissolve santonin in warm water and stir thoroughly in a thin slop only enough to treat 5 to 8 pigs at a time, to make certain that each pig gets its share. 25-lb. pig, 2 grains; 50-lb. pig, 3 grains; 75-lb. pig, 4 grains; 100-lb. pig, 5 grains.

Compounded to carry ten 100-pound hogs 5 weeks

### SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 3

**Mix Thoroughly—Dry**

| | Parts | Pounds | | Price | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fish meal or tankage | 1 | 144 | | $0.03 | $ 4.32 |
| Corn meal | 4 | 576 | | .02 | 11.52 |
| Red dog or wheat shorts | 1 | 144 | | .02 | 2.88 |
| Total, slop mixture No. 3 | 6 | 864 | | | $18.72 |
| Corn (fed separately) | 6 | 866 | (15.35 bu. @ $1.00) | | 15.35 |
| Total feed for five weeks | 12 | 1730 | | | $34.07 |

FEEDING SCHEDULE

| | 11th Week | 12th Week | 13th Week | 14th Week | 15th Week | Total Estimated Gain and Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weight | 1000 lbs. | 1095 lbs. | 1192 lbs. | 1292 lbs. | 1395 lbs. | 1500 lbs. |
| Estimated gain | 95 lbs. | 97 lbs. | 100 lbs. | 103 lbs. | 105 lbs. | 500 lbs. |
| Slop mixture—morning | 21 lbs. | 22 lbs. | 24 lbs. | 26 lbs. | 27 lbs. | ..... |
| Shelled corn—night | 21 lbs. | 22 lbs. | 24 lbs. | 26 lbs. | 27 lbs. | ..... |
| If ear corn | 26 lbs. | 28 lbs. | 30 lbs. | 33 lbs. | 34 lbs. | ..... |
| Feed for week | 301 lbs. | 322 lbs. | 350 lbs. | 371 lbs. | 386 lbs. | 1730 lbs. |

Feed consumed per 100 pounds gain, 346 pounds.
Cost of feed per 100 pounds gain, $6.80.
Average daily gain per pig, 1.43 pounds.

**Pasture**—Good pasture will materially cheapen gains, and among the best are alfalfa, medium red, alsike and white Dutch clovers. The last of these should be included in all pasture mixtures intended for permanent pastures for hogs.

**Winter Pasture**—Rye, preferably Abruzzi, early sown crimson clover, or any of the small grains do nicely.

Dwarf Essex rape is satisfactory on rich land during the cool months.

## FOR 150-POUND HOGS

Compounded to carry ten 150-pound hogs 4 weeks

### SLOP MIXTURE NUMBER 4

**Mix Thoroughly—Dry**

| | Parts | Pounds | | Price | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fish meal or tankage | 1 | 130 | | $0.03 | $ 3.00 |
| Corn meal | 6 | 783 | | .02 | 15.66 |
| Total, slop mixture No. 4 | 7 | 913 | | | $19.56 |
| Corn (fed separately) | 7 | 914 | (16.3 bu. @ $1.00) | | 16.30 |
| Total feed for four weeks | 14 | 1827 | | | $35.86 |

FEEDING SCHEDULE

| | 16th Week | 17th Week | 18th Week | 19th Week | Total Estimated Gain and Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weight | 1500 lbs. | 1608 lbs. | 1719 lbs. | 1833 lbs. | 1950 lbs. |
| Estimated gain | 108 lbs. | 111 lbs. | 114 lbs. | 117 lbs. | 450 lbs. |
| Slop mixture—morning | 28 lbs. | 30 lbs. | 33 lbs. | 35 lbs. | ..... |
| Shelled corn—night | 28 lbs. | 30 lbs. | 33 lbs. | 35 lbs. | ..... |
| If ear corn | 35 lbs. | 38 lbs. | 41 lbs. | 44 lbs. | ..... |
| Feed for week | 406 lbs. | 441 lbs. | 476 lbs. | 504 lbs. | 1827 lbs |

Feed consumed per 100 pounds gain, 406 pounds.
Cost of feed per 100 pounds, $7.97.
Average daily gain per pig, 1.61 pounds.

**Peanut and Soybean Fields**—Should be gleaned by shoats which should then be carried on **full feed** to March or April before marketing.


**THERE IS NO MONEY TO BE MADE BY SELLING OILY HOGS**

**Co-operative Car Lot Shipments Are Easy. Ask About Them**